Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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EXTRACTS

From a Lecture read before the Raleigh Mechanics' Association, on their 4th Anniversary, by WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Esq

GENTLEMEN:—The age is eminently practical and energetic. In every department of knowledge, and in all the avenues which lead to wealth and happiness and honor, the lights of experience are pouring in upon the darkness of conjecture; falsehood is bowing beneath the sceptre and the diadem of truth; and men are beginning to understand, more fully and properly, their responsibilities, absolute and relative, and to appreciate the powers, the hope and the destinies of the free. At no period, perhaps, in the history of the world have the sciences been so intensely studied and so widely disseminated as they are at present. And if what we have been accustomed to denominate antiquity, be nothing more than the infancy of mankind, then indeed do we live in the vigor and in the fullness of time, when law and order and civilization, refined and purified by the fires of a generous freedom, and mellowed by the hand of Christianity, throw their board shields at once over the richest and the poorest, giving no greater protection to the Prince, amid the pomp and garniture of distinction, than they do to the Mechanic and the Artizan, amid their perplexities, their toils and their labours. The sceptre of those who were once mighty to oppress the nations, has been broken like an untempered spear; and the systems of the dark ages, which rose slowly but effectually, in the midst of blood, and carnage and disorder, have been torn and scattered to the winds of desolation. The feudal system—where is it? Ask the occupants of the tottering thrones of Europe, and the reluctant answer shall come forth, that the revival and extension of learning in the fifteenth century, the invention of Printing, the transcendent eloquence of Martin Luther, and the progress of liberal opinions, roused mankind to a knowledge of their rights; and that sturdy Esquire and Baron bold, the stateliness and the grandeur of feudal ceremonial, and the excitement and renown of tilt and tournament, repose in death amid the chambers of the mighty past.

The benefits which have been conferred upon man by the votaries of art and science, are almost incalculable. They have not only gratified his physical wants, but opened new fields—boundless and ever-during fields—over which his mental faculties may linger, and perpetually gather the elements of freshness and delight. They have done more than this; they have charged his ideas of human greatness. Fortified by the principles of a sound and practical philosophy, and sensible of his tremendous responsibilities as a citizen of two worlds, the possessor of high intelligence now weighs every thing in the scales justice and of virtue, and estimates human greatness, not by the number of cities the aspirant for renown may have demolished, nor yet by the gore he may have spilt, but by the amount of permanent substantial benefit he may have contributed to confer upon mankind. Thus estimated, how little is Napoleon, and how great are Watt and Fulton! How does he sink in the comparison! When the former triumphed at Arcola, and planted his eagles upon the battlements of imperial Rome; when throne after throne had crumbled and gone down beneath the lightnings of his eye; when his battle-thunders, rolling from the Pyramids to the shores of the Baltic, had laid almost all Europe prostrate at his feet; and when, with the iron crown of Charlemagne upon his brow, he was revelling, in anticipation, amid all the pomp and splendor and majesty of universal empire, the astonished spectator might have fancied, that, as he was the controller of the destinies of nations, so he was also their greatest benefactor, that and he was not more the favorite of fortune in his contentions for dominion, than in the extraordinary facility with which he bent learning and art and science to the performance of his will. Yet what European—what American thought—when gazing upon the wonderful achievements of the child of destiny, that long before this prodigy of valour saw the light, there had been approximating to perfection an invention which was to be rendered of more practical importance to the world than all the chieftains that ever rose, or reigned, or fell? Napoleon perished in the midst of the splendid visions of his high ambition, leaving no enduring memorial of his affection for mankind; but Watt and Fulton have wrought a benefit, which will raise emotions of admiration and gratitude in the human bosom, wheresoever their name shall be uttered throughout all coming time.

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An eminent writer (Lord Brougham) has said that science means *knowledge reduced to a system;* that is, arranged in a regular order, so as to be conveniently taught, easily remembered, and readily applied. And the same writer has divided the sciences into three great classes: those which relate to *number* and *quantity*, those which relate to *matter*, and those which relate to *mind*. The first are called the Mathematics, and each the properties of numbers and of figures; the second are called Natural Philosophy, and teach the properties of the various bodies which we are acquainted with by means of our senses; and the third are called Intellectual or Moral Philosophy, and teach the nature of the mind, or in other words, the moral nature of man, both as an individual and as a member of society.

It may be laid down as an indisputable axiom, that every mechanic should be a practical philosopher—that is, he should know enough of nature to enable him not merely to prosecute effectually his peculiarly calling, but to invent and to improve, and to extend the limits of mechanical knowledge. And it is by no means necessary that a man should do nothing else than study known truths and discover new, in order to merit this high and noble title. The greatest philosophers the world has ever seen, were active, working men. They performed their days' work faithfully and skillfully, and amassed, during the evenings, knowledge which enabled them to go on in their vocations with still greater fidelity and skill.

Every young mechanic especially, should study that science, upon the principles of which his trade is based, and by which it is directed. If he be a hatter, a tanner, a dyer, a painter or a bleacher, a knowledge of chemistry will aid him to an indefinite extent. And the principle holds with regard to every other trade. If he be a carpenter, for instance, he should study architecture in all its branches, fully and throughly. If a mill wright, the mechanic powers should engage his attention; he should be well acquainted with the peculiar structure of wheels, so as to know how to accommodate them to certain falls of water; and if the machinery is to be propelled by steam, which is but the vapor of water, or by water itself, he should study the science of the motion and force of fluids, in order to render himself capable of applying them to practical purposes.

In this State, particularly, the great mass of the mechanic class pay too little attention to elementary principles. They do their work as their fathers did it before them, without knowing, in a great many cases, the fundamental principles by which they are guided and directed. And often, gentlemen who have no immediate and indispensable connection with the science of mechanics, knew more about it than many mechanics, who improve in their trades only in proportion to the acquaintance they form with the elementary principles of mechanical knowledge. Mr. Webster, for example, is not more celebrated in literature and law, than he is for his intimate acquaintence with the science of mechanics. He never constructed a machine, and yet he knows how a machine ought to be constructed. It is related that on a certain occasion, a distinguished son of North Carolina, who had, in his youth, been an operative mechanic, and who had, perhaps, built many a saw-mill, visited the great Yankee, for the purpose of knowing him personally and of conversing with him face to face. The North Carolinian, sensible of his inferiority to Mr. Webster in law and literature—although he was not, perhaps, his inferior in natural endowments—very naturally conceived the idea of opening the conversation upon some subject in mechanical science, and accordingly directed his attention to machinery in general, and to the conformation of *saw-mills* in particular. And it is said he subsequently declared, that Mr. Webster told him more about saw-mills in one hour, than he had learned in all his life. It is said, moreover, that when the port of Boston was to be gaged, no mechanic could be found who could do it, and that the task devolved upon an eminent Judge of Massachusetts, whose proficiency in mechanical science was proverbial. Indeed, this gentleman knew so much about mechanics, that whenever he had occasion to have his horse shod, his shoes mended, a hat made, or a house constructed, he never failed to inspire the blacksmith, the shoemaker, the hatter or the carpenter with the conviction, that he, the Judge, was not only a good mechanic, but the *very best* mechanic in Massachusetts.

An intimate acquaintance with the laws of nature will show the mechanic how to avoid attempting impossibilities; secure him from important mistakes in attempting what is, in itself, possible, by means either inadequate or opposed to the end in view; enable him to accomplish his ends in the easiest, shortest, most economical and effectual manner; and induce him to attempt, and enable him to accomplish, objects which, but for such knowledge, he would never have thought of undertaking.

In the first place, if those who have invented contrivances for obtaining perpetual motion, had known how to avoid attempting impossibilities—if they had known that the law of gravity was in their way, their labours and ingenuity might have been directed to practical and important purposes, and some great machine might now have attested the strength and brilliancy of their genius.—And how many important mistakes are made, by attempting things which are in themselves possible, by means either too slender, or opposed to the end to be accomplished! The smelting of iron, for example, requires the application of the most violent heat that can be raised, and is commonly performed in tall furnaces, urged by great iron bellows, driven by steam-engines. Instead of employing this power to force *air* into the furnace, through the intervention of bellows, it was, on one occasion, attempted to employ the steam itself, in, apparently, a much less circuitous manner, by directing the current of steam in a violent blast, from the boiler at once into the fire. From one of the known ingredients of steam being a highly inflammable body, and the other that essential part of the air which supports combustion, it was imagined that this would have the effect of increasing the fire to tenfold fury, whereas it simply blew it out; a result which a slight consideration of the laws of chemical combination, and the state in which the ingredient elements exist in steam, would have enabled any one to predict without a trial.*

Another illustration, from the same author, to show that every mechanic ought to know his science well, in order to accomplish his ends in the easiest and most effectual manner, may not be inappropriate. In some parts of France, where mill-stones are made, a mass of stone sufficiently large is cut into a cylinder several feet high, and the question then arises how to subdivide this into horizontal pieces, so as to make as many mill stones. For this purpose horizontal indentations or grooves are chiselled out quite round the cylinder, at distances corresponding to the thickness intended to be given to the mill stones, into which wedges of dried wood are driven. The wedges are then wetted, or exposed to the night dew, and next morning the different pieces are found separated from each other by the expansion of the wood, consequent on its absorption of moisture; an irresistible natural power thus accomplishing, almost without any trouble, and at no expense, an operation which, from the peculiar hardness and texture of the stone, would otherwise be impracticable but by the most powerful machinery or the most persevering labor.

A knowledge of the sciences ought to be acquired, not only because it gives an individual a great advantage over his neighbors in a pecuniary sense, but because it elevates and enlarges his mind, and makes him more competent to discharge his duties as a member of society. And in this country, almost every mechanic has an opportunity as well of learning the scientifical principles of his trade, as of becoming highly useful and honorable in any sphere or profession of life. Here he labors under none of the peculiar and severe restrictions which are imposed upon the mechanics of Europe. No one, I have been informed, however well skilled he may be in his trade, is allowed to set up as a master-workman in Germany, until he has travelled or *wandered* for the space of three years. For the purpose of enabling the journeyman to *wander*, without being molested or delayed, the master with whom he has served his apprenticeship, furnishes him with a duly authenticated wandering book, and he is sent forth to beg for work or starve. During this period of painful and oppressive pilgrimage, he visits at least seven of the principal cities, where his trade is carried on; and even then, before he is admitted to the privileges of the craft, he is under the necessity of paying a tax to the government, and of producing what is called his master-piece, which is often rejected. And in England, until the reign of George the Third, every mechanic was bound to the soil by the operation of certain laws. But in this country every journeyman mechanic has the privilege of aspiring, at any time, not only to the condition of a master-workman, but to the highest honors of the land; and his personal freedom, whilst he works no injury to his fellow-citizens, is as unrestricted as the winds.

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Perhaps no principle ought to be more indelibly impressed upon the human mind than that which recognizes the true nobility of labor. If order be heaven's first law, *thou shalt labor* was heaven's first great command. Let no man be ashamed of a hard hand or a sun-burnt countenance. Let him rather exult in the conviction that he carries with him daily the incontestable evidences that he lives, not by fraud, chicanery and speculation, but by the sweat of his brow. Labor is honorable, because it is ordained of the Creator; it is honorable, because by it we provide things honestly in the sight of all men; it is honorable, because it is useful; and it is useful, because it adds to the common stock of things, and preserves both the body and the mind in healthful exercise. Labor is to this country what *action* was to the great Athenian orator—it is every thing; and no measure should be put down, by the clamours of sectional prejudice, or by any thing else, which promises to protect or encourage or sustain it.

The greatest men the world has ever produced were working-men. Cato, the celebrated Roman Senator, owned a farm and labored with his own hands. And Peter the great, Napoleon, Sir Walter Scott and Franklin, were all remarkable, in their day, for the steadiness and intensity with which they labored. Peter the Great actually served an apprenticeship for the purpose of learning the art of ship building; and Russia, at this very hour, owes more than half her greatness to the genius and industry of this great monarch. Let the winds carry it; let it be told every where; and let honest laborers, in all coming time, feel proud when they remember, that the founder of St. Petersburgh—the descendant of fierce and warlike monarchs—and the grand moving cause of the renown and prosperity of a mighty empire, was once a voluntary, a lowly tenant of the work-shop. Napoleon, out of twenty-four hours labored eighteen; and during his campaigns, his mind was so vigorous and so well trained, that he could write himself and at the same time dictate to seven Secretaries with regard to matters of the most momentous character. Sir Walter Scott, when the sun of his fame was shining in meridian splendour, and when "Waverly" was on every lip, was actively engaged both in writing for the public, and in discharging his duties as High Sheriff and Clerk of a Court in Scotland. And Franklin—who has not heard of him? Who does not know that he was a hard-worker? His was a life of toil and difficulty from its commencement almost to its termination; but armed with honesty, integrity and honor, he pressed forward manfully over all impediments, until he discovered the secrets of lightning, and "wrote his name where all men should behold it, and where all time should not efface it."

And let it not be supposed that there are no laborers but those who toil with their hands. The labor of the mind is as useful and as much needed, at all times and in all countries, as the labor of the body; and one hour of mental effort exhausts the physical powers more than five hours of unremitted manual labor. And those who do not *seem* to the multitude to labor—those Poets and Philosophers who live in musty and dilapidated chambers, as well as those engaged in studying and teaching the severer sciences—confer important and lasting benefits upon society, and are as fully entitled to the rewards of labor, to a comfortable living, and to universal respect and confidence, as the most indefatigable laborers in other spheres of life.

Neither let it be supposed that those engaged in the improvement and cultivation of the fine arts are engaged to no good purpose, or that they do not labor assiduously and severely. Man is a creature possessed not only of reason but of sentiment and imagination also; and these faculties, when properly governed and judiciously cultivated, are the essential sources of his happiness. Whoever, therefore, in the fine arts—in Music, Painting, Poetry, Sculpture and Architecture—animates or exalts or refines human imagination and human sentiment, labors with intensity and diligence, and at the same time improves society to an indefinite extent. We could live, it is true, without the fine arts. We could banish the genius of Architecture from our midst—bid canvass glow no longer—silence the melodies of Music—and shiver the glittering lyre of the poet: we could do all this, and still find ample means for gratifying our animal propensities; but in doing so we should destroy the choicest fruits of civilization and refinement, and cut off from the world every thing which conspires to give it life and vigor and accomplished beauty.

The remark may be trite, but is true, that the highest honors which the country can confer, are within the reach of almost every young man who has the good fortune to be born within its limits. The road to honor is open to the son of the mechanic as it is to the son of the senator; and it is the peculiar glory of this country, that its social and political institutions are so ordered and regulated, as to develope and give scope to genius and talent wherever they exist. The self taught and mighty who have gone before us—Davy and Sherman and Sheffy—Whittemore, Whitney and Fulton—and all who shine with them in brilliant and happy companionship upon the rolls of fame—what were they but mechanics and the sons of mechanics and of common laborers? And how often have we seen, even in our own time, mechanics and laborers, of pre-eminent natural endowments, casting aside all the impediments which want and poverty have offered to their progress, and ascending, through the fires of envy and traduction, to the highest seats of honor and intelligence? No young mechanic who hears me, has had, or now has, fewer facilities for mental improvement than fell to the lot of Mr. Ewing, the late Secretary of the Treasury. When a youth, he was a salt-boiler—a common day laborer. And twenty years ago Mr. Henderson, now a Senator in Congress from Mississippi, was a shoe-maker in Illinois. Indeed I might direct your attention to scores, now upon the theatre of action, who enjoy the confidence of States, and who frame laws for the government of this great country, who were in the outset, penniless, unfriended and alone. And if there is a young mechanic here, who, whilst he honestly and steadily performs his daily duties, looks forward to a higher and a brighter destiny, let me tell him to labor not merely with his *hands* but with his *head*. Wealth may seek him, but wisdom will not. She must be sought, and the vision which would find her must be as keen and as ardent in its glances as the eye of the eagle is to single out its prey. Let him first KNOW HIMSELF. And let him, moreover, always bear in mind, that there is nothing beneath the sun too trifling to merit his attention; that earth and ocean, the air, and all the stars of heaven, teem and glitter with the mysteries of knowledge; and that these mysteries are to be looked in to only by little and little—by patient, long-continued and persevering effort. It is related of the great sculptor, Michael Angelo, that on a certain occasion a friend called on him when he was finishing a statue; some time afterwards he called again, the sculptor was till at his work; his friend, looking at the figure, exclaimed, "Have you been idle since I saw you last?" "By no means," replied the sculptor, "I have retouched this part and polished that—softened this feature and brought out this muscle—given more expression to this lip, and more energy to this limb" "Well," said his friend, "all these are trifles." "It may be so," replied Angelo, "but recollect that trifles make perfection, and that perfection is no trifle."

At a time like this, when confidence between man and man, and indeed between whole communities, is so much broken and impaired—when bankruptcy and distress pervade the country—the mechanic cannot be too cautious with regard to the pecuniary obligations he may be tempted to assume. A judicious system of credit has done and will do much for the mechanic class in the country; but an injudicious one will do infinitely more harm than good. The interest alone of what an individual borrows, consumes, gradually but surely, a large portion of his profits; and he finds too often, when the day of payment comes, that the principal itself has been a dead weight upon his energies, and that getting into debt is but another name for getting into difficulty. And besides, the debtor is, to all intents and purposes, the slave of the creditor. It is very true that the mildness of the law is sometimes favorable to the debtor, and that it is not easy to imprison an individual unless clear evidences of fraud are disclosed against him; but is he less the slave of his fellow, because the law does not take him into custody? Is there no mental bondage! But it is a fact, and one of which we may justly be proud, that the mechanics of this State are as clear of debt as any other class within its limits. They are men of sound common sense; they know wealth must come to them, if it come at all, by hard blows; and they seldom barter the fruits of their labor for the trappings and garniture of high life. And if all the States in the Republic had more mechanics and farmers, and a less number of that fraudful class who live upon other men's earnings, we should have more honesty, and less of the *abominable doctrine of Repudiation.*

REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.—When we left Yew York a fortnight ago, there was every prospect of a gradual, but steady and sure revival of trade and confidence. Up to nearly the last days of the session of Congress, there had been much to increase the gloom which years of misrule had brought upon every interest in the country,—mercantile, manufacturing and farming. Not only was the currency deranged, manufactures broken down, and produce so low as not to afford a fair remuneration to labor, but, too add to all these terrible evils, there was a prospect that the government would be left without a revenue, that the public works would be stopped, the army and navy and the public officers remain unpaid, and the public credit be destroyed.

To avert these great calamities, a large majority of the Whig party, united with a considerable minority of the Locofocos in Congress, succeeded in passing a Revenue bill, which, whilst it is calculated to provide sufficient funds to support the government and gradually pay off the public debt, likewise affords an incidental protection to every American interest, and carries out that "countervailing policy" which Gen Jackson advocated towards other countries who tax our products enormously. It is this law which has revived the drooping spirits of the country. Under its (in the main) benign influence, commerce is reviving, scores of Factories, which have been closed for months, have been again put in motion, the great iron mines are once more filled with active and cheerful workmen; and without any of that speculative spirit which worked so much evil in former years, there is a feeling of cheerfulness, hope, and confidence, growing up. It is believed that the Act will give employment, in various ways, to a quarter of a million of persons, who have been either idle, or driven to labor in pursuits uncongenial to their habits. This must have a most beneficial effect upon the agricultural interests of the South. These persons will become consumers, instead of producers, of our raw material, provisions, &c. The persons who will be injured by the Act, are the English manufacturers, agriculturists, &c. who will cease to have that monopoly of our markets which our low duties, and their own high duties, gave them. As we can conceive of no reason why our Congress should legislate for the benefit of the English people, we cannot grieve at the effect.

It is true that some of the Southern Whigs voted against the bill—part in deference to the known will of their constituents—part because of their hostility to particular items of the bill. One member could not approve of the duty on cotton bagging, another objects to that of iron, &c. But there can be no difference of opinion on one point, viz; that it was absolutely necessary to provide an adequate revenue, and (direct taxes being utterly out of the question,) there was no mode of raising it except by an increase of the Tariff. The 20 per cent. Tariff, provided by the Compromise Act of 1832, would not yield 15 millions of revenue. How then could the expenses of government and the public debt be paid? Only by increasing the Tariff to an average of something like 30 per cent. This was done, and in our opinion, Congress deserved as much credit for the act as it would have deserved censure if it had failed to pass it. The law is doubtless exceptionable and unequal in some respects; but viewing it *as a whole*, it could not be dispensed with; it was absolutely necessary, and its passage was an evidence of patriotism for which Congress deserves lasting credit.

Fayetteville Observer.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Boston Atlas says—The English House of Lords have recently made a final and somewhat singular decision, in the long contested case, known to many of our readers as Lady Hewley's charity. This consisted of certain manors in York, left by Lady Hewley, in the time of Charles the Second; in trust to support "godly preachers of Christ's Holy Gospel;" a phrase used at the time of her will to designate Protestant dissenters. In process of time the trust fell entirely into the hands of Unitarians. Attention was drawn to the subject by the Report of the Charity Commissioners, and a bill was filed in Chancery to dispossess the Unitarians. The Vice Chancellor and the Lord Chancellor decided against the latter. On an appeal to the Lords, the opinion of the judges was taken, and they decided that Unitarians do not come within the terms of the trust deeds: Mr. Justice Erskine observing, that those who denied the Trinity were blasphemers; and therefore they could not be intended by the term "godly preachers." This decision is an important one, and, being final, will take from this denomination a fund important to its existence.

A FIRST SPREE.—"Never was drunk but once in my life," said a chap once in our hearing; "never mean to be again. The street seemed to be very steep, and I lifted my legs at every step as if I was getting up stairs. Several cart wheels were making convolutions in my brain, and at one time I fancied my head was a large carving and turning establishment, the lathes of which I was keeping in motion with my own feet. I couldn't conceive what was the reason that the town had turned into such an enormous hill; and what made it worse was that it seemed all the time growing higher and threatened to pitch over on me. Stop, stop, thought I, and I'll head this old hill yet, or at least, it shan't head me. So I turned round to go down and get at the bottom—but hang me if the town didn't turn round with me, heading me all the time, and presenting the high bluff in front of me. Well, sure enough, the ground soon flew up and struck me in the forehead; and as soon as the stars cleared away, I commenced climbing with my hands and knees. The next thing I saw was *a big brick house coming full split round the corner!* and I believe it ran right over me, for I don't remember any more!"

Magnificent.—The Proprietor of "Sand's Sarsaparilla" in New York, offers to all Editors who will give an advertisement of nearly a column in length, a conspicuous insertion, *six bottles of Sarsaparilla*, delivered in New York! This is almost as good a joke as Uncle Jerry's, who, having carried water all day for the Doctor's wife, went in the evening for his pay, and was told by the wife that "the Doctor would pull a tooth for him some time, to satisfy him!" *Register.*

PALLIATION.—"Pray, sir," said the judge to a bankrupt brought up to be discharged on his petition—"Pray, sir, how could you wilfully, and with your eyes open, contract such a number of debts without any visible means of paying them!" "Why, judge," said the petitioner, "you labor under a great mistake—I have never in my life *contracted* a debt; on the contrary, I have invariably done every thing to *enlarge them!*"

* Mr. Herschell on Natural Philosophy.

From the National Intelligencer.

ADDRESS.

OF THE MARYLAND WHIG DELEGATES AT THE HARRISBURG CONVENTION.

An Address to the People of Maryland, by the gentlemen who represented that State in the Harrisburg National Convention of December, 1839, has appeared within a few days past in the Baltimore papers. It is signed by the following well known and respected names:

REVERDY JOHNSON, ROBERT W. BOWIE,
WM. PRICE, JAMES MOORES,
ASHTON ALEXANDER, J. N. GOLDSBOROUGH
GEORGE HOWARD, J. BOZMAN KERR.

[Of the two remaining delegates, not signing the address, the signature of JOHN LEEDS KERR has not been asked because of his present official relation to the Executive; and the other, RICHARD J. BOWIE, has not signed the address only because he did not think it necessary at this time to issue it.]

So much of the address, thus vouched, as concerns the relation of these gentlemen to the Harrisburg Convention, and is in vindication to their Whig friends of their course at that Convention, it is not only due to them to copy, but is of much interest to our readers to know; and we therefore extract from it the following narrative:

The motives which induced the undersigned to acquiesce in the nomination of Mr. Tyler will be best understood from a brief reference to events within the knowledge of the country. Since the year 1832 the line of seperation between the two great political parties of the United States has been broadly and distinctly drawn. A National Bank so constituted as to regulate efficiently the currency and exchanges of the country; a tariff for protection as well for revenue, where projection may be found necessary to guard American labor against the ruin of foreign competition; the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States, the rightful owners of the public domain; a limitation of all future Presidents to a service of one term, as essential to an honest administration of the Government; a purification of the practice of the Executive in appointments to office, and a subjection of every department and functionary of delegated power to the contest of the public will, have been the measures and principles which the Whigs have deemed essential to national prosperity; whilst the party now calling itself Democratic has been distinguished in its actual administration of the Government by a systematic opposition to these very measures. During the entire period referred to, each of these great parties has been eager and unyielding in the maintenance of its own peculiar doctrines, which have been discussed and debated in every variety of form, and with a zeal to which time and labor have but imparted new animation. In the public press, in the legislative halls, state and federal, from the hustings, on the highways, and in every hamlet and log-cabin throughout the Union, the contest has been maintained with out ceasing. Father has been arrayed against son, and brother against brother; the man was nowhere to be found who had not taken sides, and who was not prepared to support by all the means in his power the side he had taken.

In this strife of parties the Whigs, especially, had never compromised their principles for the sake of men. If to any one maxim more than to all others they were constant, it was to that of "measures, not men." Defeated in an hundred battles, they were always ready the day after every defeat to renew the contest. Disgusted with what they deemed to be the rank and daring political corruptions of those who had possessed themselves of the Government, there had been no period since the era of 1832 that they would have accepted a political victory at the sacrifice of any of their principles.

In this temper of the public mind, the National Whig Convention assembled at Harrisburg, and to the result of its deliberations the Whigs of the Union looked with an interest the more intense that it was the grand rally of their party. In the language of the eloquent and now the lamented Barbour, on taking the chair, it was an assemblage of "the gray heads of the land, most of whom might justly be called the conscript fathers of the Republic—a title won by long and illustrious services alike in the State and Federal Councils." It was by men such as these that the leaders of the Whig party were to be appointed, its forces marshalled, and all its energies concentrated for a great contest of principle, and of principle alone. And to the duty they had undertaken they addressed themselves with a solicitude and solemnity becoming the men and the occasion which called them together. All minor influences, all selfish views, were merged in the great object of national regeneration.

In this Convention the undersigned met John Tyler, a Whig delegate from the Commonwealth of Virginia. It was not for them to question the title of any accredited member of that body to the name and the character of a true Whig. They could not doubt his sincerity, by the same rule that they would not permit others to doubt their own. The history of the man, however, was not unknown to them. He had been honored by his own distinguished State with the office of her Governor, and was subsequently elected by the Whigs of Virginia, as represented in her Legislature, to the Senate of the United States. They could not fail to remember that in December 1835, he had been nominated by a Maryland Whig Convention for the office Vice President of the United States, which nomination was confirmed by the Legislature in March 1836, and the same ratified by the People of Maryland in November of the same year by a clear majority of three thousand six hundred votes.

That Mr. Tyler could here supposed that, in tendering himself for admission into this Convention, he was giving his assent to principles which he had not well considered; or to which the Whig party could, in any event, be indifferent; or that in relation to these doctrines and principles, which constituted the political creed of the Whig party there could be any doubt or uncertainty; or that the Whigs of the Union were then organizing themselves to spend their strength in a great contest for the mere present advancement of any man, much less John Tyler of Charles City County in the Commonwealth of Virginia, is what no rational mind can believe for a moment. Equally impossible was it that any honorable man could except the nomination of such a party, in pursuit of objects so vitally important in their estimation, and so fully known to him, under any reservation as to his own opinions, or disguise of his real principles. Reservation or disguise, in such a case, imply a fraud of so base a character, that an honorable mind would shrink from its contemplation with instinctive horror.

In the concerns of the world, even in situations of positive law are less binding than the implied pledges of honor, and many of its most important issues, involving to a vast extent the peace and well being of society, must be taken practically upon trust. It is one of the conditions of the existence of Government amongst men, that reliance must be placed upon the good faith of those who are called to administer it. The necessity of this reliance, and the impossibility of avoiding it, under any form of civil policy ever yet devised, is confessed by the framers of the constitution, in the fact that they have provided, as they could provide, noremedy for misrepresentation by the public agent, of the public will. He is bound to carry out the wishes of those who elect him by the pledges of honor—by the obligations that compel an honest man to perform his promises; and if he prove insensible to these, the people are without redress. Hence the bond of fidelity implied in the mere acceptance of office, and the more especially when that acceptance is for a known and well understood object, is the more sacred, that it is the only guarantee upon which the electors have to depend. Destroy this guarantee, and the great principle of representation and even of republican government itself becomes an idle dream.

When, therefore, the name of John Tyler was proposed to the convention as the candidate of the Whig party for the office of Vice President, the undersigned asked no questions—they required no explanations—they demanded no pledges. It was enough for them that they found him in their own camp—behind the entrenchments—in possession of the counter sign—wearing the uniform—and bearing the shield and the shibboleth of the cause they espoused. They relied upon his position and the associations in which they found him, as the surety of his fidelity, believing that if he proved unmindful of the obligations implied in these, all the express promises and pledges he might make would be as ineffectual to bind him as the lightest cob web.

The undersigned would here close this exposition if it were designed as a vindication of themselves, and nothing more. So far as they were instrumental in bringing upon the country the distress and ruin which now pervades it, they are content to leave their justification upon what they have here submitted, and on that branch of the subject have nothing more to say. But they have not yet done with Mr. Tyler, whose claims to a more extended examination it is not their purpose to neglect.

Who it was that first suggested the name of this man as a Whig candidate, or put it into the heads of others to name him, or whether the man who did this may not have a great deal to answer for hereafter, they do not stop to inquire. When they reflect, however, that the Convention could with equal ease have presented to the Whig party the name of James Barbour, or of John Sergeant, or N. P. Tallmadge, or John Davis, or Samuel Southard, or Willie P. Mangum, or hundreds of others, good and true men in the Whig ranks, they cannot but regard the accident which turned up the name of John Tyler, as eminently unlucky. It was probably one of those malignant pranks of the evil one, with which, since his invasion of Eden, he has been constantly tormenting mankind, and for which no human being can, before a human tribunal, be held responsible.

The undersigned commence this review, therefore, by declaring that so far as the heart of man can be judged by outward signs and appearances, both the Convention and the world had good reason to look upon John Tyler as every inch a Whig, committed and pledged, by word and deed, to all the cardinal doctrines of that party.

On the subject of the public lands, he had as a member of the Virginia Legislature, in 1836, declared himself, in both a report and a speech, as an advocate of the measure of distribution; declaring in his speech in substance, *that the compromise act was, in no way, dependent upon any disposition of the public lands*, and making, in the same speech, a fling at President Jackson, for vetoing the Distribution Act in his pocket. Again, his speech in the United States Senate, in which he condemned, in no measured terms, the abuse of the veto power, declaring that, in his opinion, the Executive had evinced a determination to absorb the whole power, and to destroy the equilibrium of the Government, was still fresh in the recollection of the country. And without enlarging upon these topics, the undersigned merely remark, in this place, that, so far, the public were in possession of Mr. Tyler's declared opinions upon the veto, and the policy of distribution.

Now, when the Convention met at Harrisburg, and Gov. Barbour was called to the Chair, he declared the objects which had called that body together, in a speech of some length, in which we find and invite particular attention to the following passages:

"The forms of the Constitution are retained, but its spirit is gone. Your President is a monarch, almost absolute. It would be a waste of time to present to *this* assembly the facts which would make manifest the justness of this assertion. To the most incredulous beyond these walls, let it be said, who troubles himself now to inquire what *Congress* will do! but all are alive to the will or the wish of the President—his *volo, sic jubeo*, has been the law of the land for years past."

Again: "Hang out your banner—let it be inscribed with your principles. One term for the Presidency. Put down the horrible proscription for opinion's sake, which makes slaves of the thousands in office, and the tens of thousands aspiring to office, who hope, by their greater abasements, to expel the incumbents—fit instruments to make salves of us all. Distribute equally the avails of the public domain among the old as well as the new States."

Gov. Barbour, as the organ of the Convention, spoke its sentiments, and if any of its members had come there with views and opinions differing from those expressed by him, then was the time for him to speak out and declare that difference, whatever it might be. Now, John Tyler was there, kept his seat during the delivery of this address, and never uttered a syllable of dissent to any one of the principles therein announced. On the contrary, in the cheering and clapping of hands by which the venerable speaker was often interrupted, and in the long continued and deafening plaudits with which the speech was welcomed at the close, John Tyler joined as heartily as any other man.

In connection with this particular topic, the undersigned here advert to the fact, that Mr Tyler went to Harrisburg, as he has himself declared, "in favor of Henry Clay"—that while there he was the strenuous and unceasing advocate of his nomination—*that he voted for him in his own delegation up to the seventh and last ballot*—and, if his own words are to be believed, was affected, *even to tears*, when the nomination was given by the Convention to another. Can it be said that he might be *for* Mr. Clay, and yet *against* all the measures by the advocacy of which the public life of that great Statesman has been distinguished? Are the opinions of men to be taken, as in opposition to their own acts? Are men to be viewed as at cross purposes with themselves? And did these appearances count as nothing, in directing the minds of the Convention to himself as a candidate on the ticket they were about to form? When there was so much room for misapprehension, there might be disappointment, and he was bound therefore as an honest man, to come out at once and say, "Gentlemen, be not deceived in me. *I am not what I appear to be.* I hold that the Executive is a part of the legislative authority, and may rightfully veto all bills in which he differs from Congress, even upon ordinary questions of expediency. I hold moreover, that Congress have no constitutional power to charter a bank, at least if it be called by that name. I am opposed to the distribution of the avails of the public lands, in the event of its being necessary to raise the imposts above the rate fixed by the principle of one term for the Presidency; and if a Chief Magistrate can so use the powers of his office, as to procure his own re-election, I hold that he may properly do so." If he had, with the manliness of a Virginian, and a gentleman, come out with an explanation like this, act of compromise. I am against the then it is certain that no man could have been deceived, but it is equally certain that he would have returned to Charles City County without the nomination; and therefore no such explanation was made or attempted.

But his most decided and significant demonstration at Harrisburg, was upon the question of a National Bank. The facts are these: Whilst the convention was still in session, and the nomination pending before it, Mr Tyler sought out Gov. Owen, of North Carolina, and made to him the following communication—"That his views on the bank question had undergone an entire change; that he believed the establishment of a National Bank to be alike indispensable as a fiscal agent of the government, and to the restoration of the currency and exchanges of the country; and he thought that all constitutional objections ought to yield to the various Executive, Legislative and Judicial decisions of the question." The fact that Mr. Tyler did make in substance this communication, rests upon evidence which cannot be shaken, and it is believed has never been denied. And it proves two things: It proves first that he doubted the willingness of a Whig convention to place the name of any man on their ticket, of whose opinions on the great question of a Bank there was any uncertainty; and it proves further, his own solicitude to remove any suspicion which his own former opinions on that question, and which some in that body might peradventure remember, might attach to himself. He determined, therefore, by making a full recantation of those obnoxious opinions, to remove the obstacle which they might interpose to his hope of obtaining the nomination. And having thus determined, Gov. Owen was the man of all others to whom it was expedient to confess his sins. He was the Chairman of the committee through whom all nominations must find their way to the Convention. The nomination of Mr. Tyler himself, when it afterwards unhappily came before that body, was in point of fact announced by Gov. Owen. Mr. Tyler knew, therefore, that, should any objection be made to his name, either in the committee or in the Convention, Gov. Owen would be there instructed and prepared, to make in his name the necessary explanations. His recantation, therefore, to Gov. Owen, was equivalent to an open proclamation of it by himself before the assembled Convention, and was tantamount to his saying—"Make me your candidate, gentlemen, and you shall have no cause in any event to complain of my opinions on the subject of a National Bank. What I thought previously on that question, I think no longer. If your object is to establish a Bank, elect me, and I will unite with you in that object."

[The ex-delegates, here concluding their account of the occurrences at Harrisburg, proceed, without further remark, to consider Mr. Tyler's course when a candidate before the People, &c.]

A Looking-Glass for the Democracy.—The "plain, unvarnished" facts detailed in the annexed article, from the Baltimore American, are not only of historical record, but they are within the knowledge of the present generation. No Democrat can or will deny them therefore. As the members of the party are forever prating about "consistency" and all that sort of thing, we wish them to take a peep at the mirror which will reflect back upon them their real character. They will find themselves represented truly as having in the short space of one or two Presidential terms, literally "boxed the political compass." If our readers wish to know the whole with regard to those false pretenders, let them read the subjoined series of facts. As we said before, they are matter of record, known of men, and cannot be gainsaid. *Danville Rep.*

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

The Baltimore American is prosecuting a pretty rigid scrutiny to ascertain what these non descripts are. It refers to the past and finds them forever varying. It says:

"For instance, it became a democratic principle to oppose internal improvements by the General Government about the time of the veto of the Maysville road bill. The democratic Congress that passed the bill received new light on the subject from Executive illumination.

"A Bank of the United States was chartered by a democratic Congress with the sanction of Mr. Madison, a democratic President. It became a democratic principle to oppose this Bank upon the occasion of Gen. Jackson's veto upon the bill granting it a recharter. Nevertheless as his Excellency intimated that he could furnish the plan of a better Bank, if he were asked to do so, it was not a democratic principle to oppose any other Bank of the U. States except Biddle's Bank.

"It becomes a democratic principle to sustain the Pet Bank system when the public deposites were removed to those institutions, and when the Secretary of the Treasury urged them to discount liberally upon the public money. It continued to be highly democratic for some years to charter new Banks all over the country, in order that the people might see how well they could do without the 'Monster.'

"When the Pets, gorged with Treasury stuffing, began to reel over like surfeited aldermen with the apoplexy, such ingratitude for favors received was not to be tolerated. They had no business to burst up as they did—it was a mere trick, and the Whigs were at the bottom of it. Forthwith then it became a democratic principle to denounce all Banks. They were all monsters—the difference was that one was a great monster and the rest were little monsters—But they were pestilent things in the nostrils of the democracy, and they must be got rid of.

"A hard money currency exclusively became a democratic principle about the time of the Specie Circular. The Sub Treasury did not become democratic until the time of Mr. Van Buren. It had been scoffed at by the democracy some years before when proposed by Mr. Gordon, of Virginia, as something better than the Pet Bank system. But at that time Gen. Jackson was in favor of the Pet Banks, and did not like the Sub Treasury.

"It became also a democratic principle under Mr. Van Buren to oppose the Tariff. This was necessary because Mr. Calhoun's aid was indispensable to the support of the democratic administration, as Mr. Van Buren's was facetiously called.

"But it is getting now, as we said at first, exceedingly difficult to ascertain what are the principles of the 'democracy.' Whether they are opposed to a Tariff altogether, or only to a protective Tariff—whether they are in favor of the Sub-Treasury—upon what grounds they are to oppose distribution—these and other questions of great importance are enveloped in a sort of 'palpable obscure.' The party itself is conscious of these difficulties; and a Convention assembled recently in this city to take an observation with a view to ascertain their own position and the bearings and distances of the democratic principles. But the weather was too cloudy, and they went off in a fog. The truth is, many well meaning people are beginning to believe that there is a great deal of humbug about these 'principles of the democracy,' some go so far as to say that the democracy have not got any principles; others intimate that they will have some when their candidate for the Presidency is nominated."

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

We copy from the Hagerstown Herald of Freedom the following correspondence between the Hon. Wm. Price, President of the Whig State Convention of Maryland, and the Hon. Henry Clay of Kentucky: *Baltimore Amer.*

Hagerstown, August 27, 1842.

MY DEAR SIR:—The Maryland Whig Convention which assembled in the city of Baltimore, on the 24th inst., having unanimously nominated you for the office of President of the United States, assigned to me as their presiding officer, the pleasing duty of forwarding to you a copy of their address to the Whigs of Maryland, with a full account of their proceedings, all of which are contained in the newspaper which accompanies this communication.

I should but imperfectly express the sentiments of the Convention or of those they represent, if I were merely to say that this nomination was unanimous.—The deep, thundering and long continued acclamations with which it was received, evinced the heartfelt gratulation it afforded to every man present. And yet it was but the echo of a voice coming up from the Whig population of Maryland, by whom you were virtually nominated, before the Convention was thought of.

I need not say to you, sir, that the Whig party are not wedded to names. That they go for measures, not men; and for any man for the sake of their measures; and for no man without their measures. In calling upon you, however, to be their candidate, they entertain no misgivings as to the course you will pursue, in the event of your election. Your life has been no sealed book to them or to the world; and your constancy to the great principles for which they have been so long contending, they have learned to value the more highly, from the accumulated perfidy and fraud of a high existing functionary of their own appointment. In organizing, therefore, for the contest which is now approaching, they derive a two fold ground of confidence, from the circumstance, that with the support of their long cherished principles, they unite that of the man they love and admire, and with every wish of their hearts for your personal success, taking part in that contest as "the ally of duty," they believe that the issue cannot be doubtful.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I am, dear sir, your friend and serv't,

WM. PRICE.

HON. HENRY CLAY

Ashland, Sept 13th 1842

MY DEAR SIR: I received your obliging letter, transmitting a copy of the Address to the Whigs of Maryland, with a full account of the proceedings of the convention, which assembled on the 24th ultimo. I have perused them with feelings of lively sensibility and profound gratitude; and I tender my grateful acknowledgements for the honor done me in presenting my name to the consideration of my countrymen as a candidate for the highest office in their gift. I concur in the sentiment, that the paramount object, in the selection of a candidate for the Chief Magistracy, should be the public measures, and not the men to be promoted; and that individual qualifications should only be regarded in reference to the ability and fidelity with which the public interests may be advanced.

In June last I expressed my feelings, without reserve, as to my name being used as a Candidate for the President of United States. I transmit you a copy of what I said on that occasion. Although I have had great reason to be thankful and grateful for the numerous demonstrations of confidence and attachment towards me, since made, I think it better to adhere to the ground I then assumed, and to postpone a definitive decision of the question of yielding my consent to the use of my name as a Candidate. I am here in comparative quiet and repose; and I have no wish again to embark on the tempestuous ocean of public affairs, but from a high sense of duty, and in conformity with the command of an authority, which I should feel bound to obey. I hope the members of the Convention of Maryland will justly appreciate my motives.

I am with great respect, your obedient servant,

HENRY CLAY.

WM PRICE ESQ. &c. &c

From the National Farmer.

LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers, an original letter from Henry Clay to a gentleman of this city. The declaration of principles contained in this letter is full and satisfactory upon all the great leading questions of national policy. Mr Clay never hesitates to give his opinions, or to express, with the most liberal and unreserved frankness, the conclusions of his judgment upon public affairs. The following letter will be found more complete than any previous exposition of his views. It will be seen that the one term principle of the Harrison campaign is re-asserted by Mr. Clay:

Ashland, Sept 13 1842

DEAR SIR: I received your favor, communicating the patriotic purposes and views of the young men of Philadelphia; and I take pleasure, in compliance with your request, in stating some of the principal objects which, I suppose, engage the common desire and the common exertion of the Whig party to bring about, in the Government of the United States. These are —

A sound national currency, regulated by the will and authority of the nation:

An adequate revenue, with fair protection to American industry:

Just restraints on the Executive power, embracing a further restriction on the exercise of the veto:

A faithful administration of the public domain, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of sales of it among all the states:

An honest and economical administration of the General Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought, and of the right of suffrage; but with suitable restraints against improper interference in elections:

An amendment of the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a single term.

These objects attained, I think that we should cease to be afflicted with bad administration of the Government.

I am, respectfully, your friend, and obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

Mr. JACOB STRATTAN.

"HONEST JOHN DAVIS."—The Governor of Massachusetts has the proudest title which the world can give a man. He is known far and near, not as "the late Senator and Representative in Congress," not as "the Governor of the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts," titles which pride and vanity might court, but by the higher and more enviable title of "the honest man." Aristides, the just, was the noble distinction given to the brave and good Athenian: and as proud a title as this, and for the same reason, is the Governor of Massachusetts distinguished as "an honest man," to whom the world adds, "the noblest work of God." *N. Y. Express.*

PRIZE FIGHTING.

The barbarous practice of Prize Fighting, which has long amused the people of England, has been introduced into this country, and several exhibitions of this kind have recently been got up in the neighborhood of New York; one of which, of more than usual brutality, has aroused the attention of the public authorities, and it is hoped that effective measures will be adopted to put an end to them. We have room only for the following:

RESULT OF THE PRIZE FIGHT.

The chief topic of remark in the Northern papers, is the cruel and brutal murder of McCoy. The endurance and courage with which he unshrinkingly stood up to be beaten to death, is without a parallel. The difficulty he labored under was a lack of skill. He possessed unconquerable endurance, that combined with professional skill, would have made him invincible. The jury upon the case brought in a verdict of wilful murder, against all concerned. We select from the New York Aurora, the following effecting facts, that present the whole scene in a still more cold-blooded and revolting light. The report is made by Walsh:

"On entering the house previous to the arrival of the Coroner, I saw the mother of the dead boy walking up and down the room, stupified with grief, uttering the most wild, woful and incoherent sentences. The dreadful shock she had received in the awful death of her "darling boy," as she expressed it, had thrown reason from its seat.

"She reverted back to his childhood—to his virtues—to the tenderness with which she reared him, and to his dreadful and untimely end, in a manner, wild and incoherent as it was, that would melt even the hearts of the unfeeling wretches who stood by and saw her "beautiful, darling boy butchered." "May the curse of God melt the gold ye made by killing my own heart's boy." "May God forgive you for I can't." "Glory be to the Lord, 'twas his holy will to afflict us," and a hundred other similar exclamations burst in rapid succession from her. His sister, too, went on for hours venting her sorrows in short, pithy sentences.

"I never read or heard such natural strains of eloquence as I heard from this young woman. After talking some time, she pulled out an old pocketbook, and took a suspender buckle from it. She looked at it, kissed it, and then burst into a flood of sobs and tears that seemed to melt her very soul. "Oh Thomas, Thomas! may the curse of God rest on, and wither the infernal villains that thought your life and soul wasn't worth more than a hundred dollars." Never did I see, and I hope I never will again, such cold cheerless misery—such heart-withering agony and despair.

"The post-mortem examination was conducted by Dr. Hosack, assisted by M'Comb, Archer, &c. The whole head, neck, and part of the breast, was of dark lived color—in fact, pommelled to a jelly. The nose mashed completely in, and the eyes entirely closed with beating. The left side of the neck was first opened, and then the whole breast and abdomen. For want of room I must be brief. The windpipe was swollen and inflamed, so as to cause death alone. The lungs were filled with clotted blood, which came from the inside of the head through the windpipe—this would have produced death in a few days. The stomach was empty, with the exception of blood, and, in short, every thing went to show, that the deceased, who was only 20 years of age—the 20th of last June, bore more than any man on record ever lived under, and that he was gradually and actually beaten and battered to death.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, October 6.

☞ The meeting of the LITERARY ASSOCIATION having been adjourned to this evening, the members will meet at the usual time and place Question for debate: "Ought the Veto power of the President to be further limited?"

One of the prime objects for which this Society was established, was the improvement of the young men of the town; and the debates may be said to have been exclusively designed for them. It is to be regretted, therefore, that they seem to take so little interest in the Society; and because the older members do not always find it convenient to attend the debates, the younger ones make but little preparation and are negligent in attending. We had hoped for a different state of things. We looked forward to the debates, as being by far the most interesting portion of the exercises; as they would be had a proper degree of energy taken possession of the younger members. But instead of this, the lectures only seem to engage their attention. Of course we do not complain of the interest taken in the lectures; they have been of such a character that the best informed among us could gain instruction, and the most fastidious could relish them; but it is an old maxim, that "we might look at a man hewing logs for a life time, and unless we practised ourselves, we would not be able to do the work when occasion required it." To this end, then, we are anxious that the debates should be kept up, that the young men may fit themselves for service of this kind, or rather for more important service to their country; and we propose that they should make a general turn out this evening, and hereafter be more industrious in making preparation, and more punctual in their attendance; and if this does not become the most interesting part of the exercises, we shall be very much mistaken in our estimate of the ability of the members.

A Whig State Convention is to be held at Jackson, Tennessee, on the 14th of next month. In several counties delegates have been appointed, and instructed to use all proper means to insure the nomination of Henry Clay for the Presidency.

INFLUENCE OF THE TARIFF.—The New Haven Palladium says that a manufacturer at Waterbury, who was in that city on the 7th ult. stated that since the passage of the tariff bill, he had received more orders for goods in his line than he had received during the whole of the previous four months.

ALABAMA COTTON.—It is stated that the cotton crop of South Alabama for the year ending on the 31st of August last, all received at Mobile, was 319,000 bales. In the year 1818 the whole crop was but 7000 bales.

THE BANKS OF VIRGINIA have resumed specie payments. The operation appears to go on very smoothly, very small amounts of specie only being called for.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, having passed an act districting the state for the choice of ten representatives to Congress, terminated its session on the 16th ultimo.

Don N. Almonte has been appointed by the government of Mexico Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. He has the reputation of being a sagacious and cool-headed man, and it is hoped that through this appointment the breach will be closed between the two governments.

The people of the territory of Iowa have decided against forming a state constitution by a majority of 2,893 votes.

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.—Complete returns have at length been received of the vote for Governor. According to the statement in the Register, Gov. Morehead's majority is 4,994; according to the Standard's statement it is only 4,745. We shall re-publish the statement when the official vote is announced.

JOHN C. COLT, who was arraigned for the murder of Mr. Adams, a printer, in the city of New York, about a year since, (whose body he boxed up and sent on board a vessel directed to St. Louis, the horrid account of which we published at the time,) was sometime since tried and convicted. Efforts were made by his counsel to procure a new trial, but without success; and he has been sentenced to be hung on the 18th instant.

THE WHIGS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Whig State Convention of this state assembled in Faneuil Hall on Wednesday the 14th ult. It was composed of between one and two thousand delegates, and comprised many individuals from every part of the state, distinguished for talents and worth, and well known for the public services which they have rendered to that commonwealth and to the country. Abbott Lawrence was President of it. The following nomination of candidates for state officers were made by acclamation:

JOHN DAVIS, of Worcester, for Governor.

GEORGE HULL, of Sandisfield, for Lieutenant Governor.

It was then moved by Reverdy Newton, of Pittsfield, that nominations be made by the Convention at large for candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, to be supported at the next election. This motion was unanimously adopted, and old Faneuil Hall rang with the names of

HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, for President.

JOHN DAVIS, of Massachusetts, for Vice President.

These nominations were received and adopted amid loud and continued acclamations.

The Convention was addressed during its session in animated speeches, by Osmyn Baker, Leverett Saltonstall, and other distinguished citizens. *Nat. Intel.*

THE WHIGS OF NEW JERSEY.

The Whigs of New Jersey assembled at Trenton on Thursday in their State Convention, which was addressed, in eloquent and thrilling language, by Messrs. Halsted and Randolph of the United States House of Representatives, and by Messrs. Miller and Dayton, of the Senate.

Resolutions were adopted recommending HENRY CLAY as the candidate of the Whig party for President of the United States in 1844.

At least 5,000 persons were present. From the spirit manifested there is no reason to doubt that the vote of the state is sure for the Statesman of the West.

No nomination was made for the Vice Presidency, although a large majority of the Convention expressed the preference of New Jersey for JOHN DAVIS. The question was deferred for the present.

The unanimous determination of the Convention for HENRY CLAY was most decidedly indicated by the rejection of the last resolution of the committee, recognising a National Convention This was lost by acclamation. The Whigs of N. Jersey maintain that a National Convention for the Presidency is unnecessary. *Ibid.*

A large meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia was held on Friday evening, the 16th ult., at the Saloon of the Museum, for the purpose of expressing their disapprobation of the removal, by President Tyler, of Jonathan Roberts, from the Collectorship of that port. About five thousand persons are said to have been in attendance. The following resolutions were adopted by acclamation:

The merchants, mechanics, manufacturers, and other citizens of Philadelphia, have met in general town meeting to express their deep sense of the injustice that has been done to them by the President of the United States, in the removal of a public officer without cause, and of the violation of the constitution and laws by the usurpation and abuse of patronage for selfish and unworthy purposes. Strongly impressed by this sense of injury to this community and wrong to the nation, they have

Resolved, That the private relations, the personal deportment, and public conduct of JONATHAN ROBERTS, late Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, during his residence amongst us, have commanded the esteem and respect of this community, and especially of that portion of it here assembled whose business and pursuits brought them into intimate association with him. He came amongst us personally a stranger. He leaves us to regret that the high character which secured for him an unsolicited and unexpected office, and which he has so maintained as to endear himself to all who have had official intercourse with him, has been an inadequate protection against the calumnies of secret enemies and the undisciplined impulses of passionate infirmity.

Resolved, That our respect and esteem are enhanced by his firm and resolute independence in resisting the unauthorized requisition of the Executive and the attempt made to degrade his old age and established character to the poor purposes of partisan proscription.

Resolved, That in our opinion, here deliberately expressed, there are other and higher considerations than those of personal regard and sympathy to which as citizens of a constitutional republic we are bound to give utterance, with respect to the recent conduct of the Executive—considerations of glaring official misconduct, for which we invoke the responsibility which the Constitution and the laws are meant to enforce,

Resolved, That, in our judgment, it is an official misdemeanor for the President of the United States to interfere, directly or indirectly, with the subordinate appointments in the revenue service, over which by law he has no control, and in which by law he is prohibited from interfering.

It is a misdemeanor in office, assuming such a power to exist, to exercise it for the punishment of mere opinions or of any other than official or personal misconduct.

It is a high misdemeanor in office to exercise a power thus usurped for the gratification of personal malice or ambition at the expense or the public interests, and thus to attempt to make the patronage of the Government the means of its discredit.

It is a misdemeanor in office, assuming this power to exist and not to be abused, to withhold nominations from the consideration of the Senate until the adjournment of that body, and thus to evade the scrutiny which the Constitution requires, and which a patriotic President would not desire to elude.

Resolved, That in our judgment the conduct of the President, in relation to the late Collector, involves each and all of these official misdemeanors:

He has dismissed a faithful officer without an imputation of misconduct, without a pretext, and without an accuser.

He has interfered directly with subordinate appointments, over which by law he has no control.

He has exercised unauthorized power for the punishment of mere opinions, for the gratification of personal ill will, and for the promotion of selfish ends.

He has withheld from his constitutional advisers, the Senate of the United States, nominations for office, and thus purposely eluded the scrutiny which the Constitution provides.

He has insulted an aged and venerable public servant, has caused him to be insulted by his family and domestics, and sought to refuse access to one who came to demand what the laws of the land secured to him as a right.

He has outraged the feelings of this community, by causelessly depriving them of the services of one in whom they had confidence, and who, they knew, was doing his public duty.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published as the genuine expression of the sentiments of the people of Philadelphia, her merchants and men of business, justly indignant at the outrage on their rights, the laws of the land, and the tolerant spirit of the Constitution.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings, attested by the officers of the meeting, be communicated to Mr. Roberts.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.—The Fayetteville Observer, in speculating as to the probable action of the next Legislature, on sundry matters, has the following remarks:

On the subject of "Bank Reform," we may expect some strange notions. The party is bound, by every consideration of consistency, to do something on this subject; and we shall look for nothing less than a plan by which Bank rags will be exterminated, and at the same time the Banks be compelled to "shell out liberally" and make money plenty—a plan requiring the Banks to lend to every body that asks them, and forbidding them to demand pay again. And especially, since, if the Locos are to be believed, they have actually been receiving 40 per cent. a year of interest from the people, we shall look for a reduction of the rate of interest to perhaps one, instead of six per cent, so as to protect the people against such exorbitant profits in future. Some notable scheme will be devised, of course, to prevent any future suspension of specie payments.

Seriously, we have no doubt that these reformers will set to work to give us "a better currency," and we shall not be at all surprised if their ignorant tinkering should result like Gen. Jackson's, in leaving us without a currency at all. No State in the Union has had a sounder currency than North Carolina. Probably no other State can boast of never having had a Bank failure within its limits. And whilst the people are thus blessed with at least an exemption from the curse of other states, the State itself derives about a tenth part of all its taxes from the Banks, exclusive of the large income it has from dividends. These considerations will scarcely be deemed sufficient, however, to stay the hands of a party in power, and pledged to the work of reform.

Of one thing we feel convinced: There is a very strong disposition among the Stockholders of our Banks to quit the business. Not that they care a straw for the epithets of "rogues and thieves" showered upon them by such as, if there has been any thievery, must have been *particeps criminis*. But that, under the influence of popular clamor raised by demagogues, confidence has been so impaired as to *restrain the business of banking within unprofitable limits*. It is exceedingly doubtful whether, even under the existing state of things, our Banks can make 6 per cent. for the Stockholders; and if they are to be incumbered with further restrictions, by which that profit is to be still further reduced, it will be well for the Legislature to devise some other mode of providing a currency, for in our opinion the interest of the Stockholders of the present Banks will induce them to surrender their charters."

MR. ADAMS & MR. WEBSTER.

In the report of Ex President Adams's late Speech to his constituents at Weymouth, he is represented to have referred, in the terms following, to the course of Mr. Webster in remaining in the Department of State after the resignation of the other members of the Harrison Cabinet:

Nat. Int.

"Nevertheless, at the breaking up of the Cabinet upon the veto of the bank bill, (though I was glad of that veto, not because of the grounds it was based upon, but because the assent of the States was required) I was one of the Massachusetts delegation with whom Mr. Webster consulted, and strongly advised him to continue at his post. I thought the danger of war with Great Britain at that time to be imminent, and I had confidence that if any man in the country could avert it the Secretary could—and I therefore advised him to continue at his post. That danger has now happily passed away—and there is perhaps no other citizen who could have brought the negotiation to a favorable termination, and saved us from being plunged into a war with England."

CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS.—We trust that every friend of the glorious Whig cause in North Carolina, will assist in extending the circulation of Whig Newspapers among his neighbors. This, after all, is the great lever in effecting political results. It is a mighty engine for good or for evil. By the industrious circulation of Whig papers, the truth will be sown in many new places, those already favorable will be stimulated, and others will enlist under the banner of the country. It is a folly to suppose that we can triumph without an effort. Our opponents never fail to invoke the aid of the Press for the advancement of *their* pernicious doctrines; the friends of the people owe it to themselves and their country, to make use of it for good purposes.

Register.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE.—Will the farmers read it? The Haverhill (Mass.) Gazette says:

A powerful stream had run over falls, in a certain neighborhood, since the creation. The people on the bank had long admired the stream and fall, but they could not control or use it, having neither money nor skill. The people got their living by raising hops, with a little corn, beans, and potatoes: and poultry was their principal stock, as the land, being mostly a pine barren, yielded but little grass. That which was cultivated was worth only $5 an acre, and much of it was common and worth nothing.

A, B, and C came among the rest, bought an hundred acres of land, including the falls, giving ten dollars an acre. They laid out $30,000 in building a strong dam and factory. They paid $29,000 to the people for labor, for quarrying stones, making bricks, and putting up the factory and dam, and $1,000 went for nails, glass, &c. They paid a dollar a day for labor, and double for lumber to what it had ever brought before. The clay and stones were before worth nothing. They paid for labor, as we before said, one dollar, whereas before labor on the spot yielded only twenty-five cents worth of hops, potatoes, &c., and when they went out to work among farmers on better soil they got thirteen dollars a month.

After the factory was finished, they hired all the young men at one dollar a day, and the young women at fifty cents. Lands rose in the vicinity, so that many got $1,000 for that which before was not worth $100. The farmers round got one-third more for their hay, corn, and potatoes Vegetables which were worth nothing before, except to eat, now found a ready market. The articles manufactured were sold to the people lower than ever before, as they were free of duties and transportation.

At the end of ten years they reckoned all up. A, B, and C had doubled their money. The land for four square miles was doubled in value—in the village eighteen times its value. Thirty thousand dollars worth of houses had been built from the savings of the laborers, and the business continues.

Now we commend A, B, and C, and consider them benefactors. Our opponents call them *aristocrats*, who have "feathered" their own nests out of the *hard earnings* of the people, and think they should be taxed and vexed till they stop business and set the workmen *free*.

The Globe is evidently much alarmed at what it is pleased to term, "a renewal of the carousals of 1840." The sight of "that same old coon," too, has horrified our friend of the Richmond Enquirer. Now these "carousals" were the meeting of the Freemen of the Country, held under the bright sun, on the plains and vallies, and mountain tops, throughout the length and breadth of the land—and they will be held again. The work *ordered* in 1840, was stopped in 1841. It will be recommenced in 1845. It may suit *politicians* to stigmatise the plain homely gatherings of the Yeomanry, where they listen to discussions vitally interesting and important to them—eat their hoe cakes and cold beef—and drink their hard cider—it may suit the office seekers, to call these gatherings "carousals," but yeomanry will meet together for all that. *Alexandria Gaz.*

SHOWER OF FISHES, &c.—A scientific writer in the Rochester Evening Post, after scouting the idea that the frogs, toads, snakes, fishes, &c. which are sometimes precipitated to the earth during a violent shower, come from the moon, or have been drawn up to the clouds by the action of a water spout, propounds the theory that only the ova or germs of these reptiles are lifted from the waters, and the perfect animal organized and developed while surrounded with storms and riding on the wings of the wind.

This theory accounts for the fact, that they are all young and apparently in about the same stage of existence Is not the mysterious power of electricity an essential agent in this rapid production of animal life? The curious experiments of Mr Crosse in England, shed some light on the subject. We are very much in the dark as to what is the principle of vitality. *Buffalo Com. Adv.*

HENRY CLAY.—The National Intelligencer thus speaks of the great Western statesman:

"Having been led thus accidentally to allude to Mr Clay, we take the opportunity to express the true gratification which it has afforded us to observe the growing disposition among the People to do that justice to Mr. Clay's political character and qualifications which for the last fifteen years we have steadily invoked for them. Desiring, for our part, that the question as to the next Presidency should not be agitated so early as now, nor even for a year yet to come, circumstances have thwarted our wishes, and forced the question upon the public attention. Nor can there be a doubt of the issue. The loud and general acclaim by which Henry Clay is now called to the Presidency, is the proudest tribute to the principles which he has faithfully and fearlessly maintained; which gloriously triumphed in the election of Harrison two years ago; and which are destined to achieve a no less triumphant victory at the election that is to take place two years hence."

MESMERISM.—The report of that portion of the Medical Faculty of Richmond who witnessed the recent experiments in Animal Magnetism, by Mr. French, that city, is wholly adverse to the marvellous claims of the science. Nearly all the experiments before the Doctors, as detailed at length in the columns of the Richmond papers, resulted in signal failures. Consequently we suppose that it will henceforth be regarded as one of the many humbugs of this prolific age.

Danville Rep.

The Elizabeth City paper of the 27th ult. states that much sickness prevails at Ocracoke. It is said that there were at least 200 persons on the Island who were suffering by disease.

MARRIED,

In this county, on Tuesday the 13th ult. by the Rev. William Dennis, Mr. JOHN C. LEWIS to Miss DELANY FLETCHER.

At Chapel Hill, on the 20th ult. by the Rev. Wm. M. Green, JOHN I. ROBERTS, esq. Professor of Modern Languages in the University of North Carolina, to Mrs. LOUISA COBIA, relict of the Rev. Daniel Cobia, of St. Philips' Church, Charleston, S. C., and daughter of A. M. Hooper, esq. formerly of Wilmington.

Obituary.

Died, at his residence near Danville, Va., on the 29th ult., Rev. JOHN KERR, one of the oldest and most distinguished Ministers of the Baptist church in Virginia, and formerly a member of Congress. He died, says the Danville Reporter, in full possession of his mental faculties, and with a consciousness of his approaching end, he gave frequent assurances to his family and friends that death was disarmed of its sting.

THE MARKETS.

Petersburg, September 26.

Cotton,	7 a	8¼
Tobacco—Lugs,	2 50 a	3 25
Leaf,	4 00 a	7 00

Fayetteville, September 28.

Flour,	4 25 a	5 25
Salt—(sack,)	2 12½ a	2 52
(bushel,)	50 a	60
Cotton,	5 a	8
Beeswax,	27 a	28

Weekly Almanac.

OCTOBER.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
6 Thursday	6 15	5 45	New 4 1 8 morn
7 Friday	6 16	5 44	First 11 1 25 morn
8 Saturday,	6 17	5 43	Full 19 5 56 morn
9 Sunday,	6 18	5 42	Last 26 7 25 after.
10 Monday,	6 19	5 41	
11 Tuesday,	6 20	5 40	
12 Wednesday	6 22	5 38	

Fall and Winter GOODS.

J. Webb, jr. & Co.,

ARE now receiving their supply of Fall and Winter Goods, from New York and Philadelphia, comprising the usual variety brought to this market, which will be sold unusually low for Cash, or to regular customers.

A general credit cannot be given, as our capital is small and the times are hard. Therefore we must decline making small accounts, and conduct our business more upon the Cash principle.

October 5. 44—

Attention!—TOWN COMPANY.

YOU are hereby commanded and ordered to attend at the court house in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 15th of October, at 11 o'clock, armed and equipped, with six rounds of powder, for regimental exercise.

CHS. S. WARREN, *O. S.*

October 5. 44—

Notice.

ALL those indebted to MEBANE & TURNER must call and settle by November Court, or they will find their notes or accounts in the hands of an officer.

MEBANE & TURNER.

August 17. 37

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C., on the 1st day of October, 1843, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post office as dead letters.

A
William Anderson 2
John Adams
Adm'rs of John Allison

B
Miss M Y Bonner
Wm F Bason
Wm Brockwell
Wm M Braddons
Henry H Blalock
Archibald Borland
Alexander Borland
Clarissa Brown
Henry Bowers
A W Boyd
Wm Burton

C
Clerk County Court 2
Wm Carrington
Monro Carrington
James Cox
Nash Cheek
Alexander Cheek
Reubin Cardin
Harden Couch
Isaac Craig
Wm Cabe
Alexander Corkline

D
Bennet Denson
Willie B Dilliard
Wm Dickson
John Durham
J C Douglass
Wm Day

E
J D Eccles

F
C J Freeland 3
Thomas Flint
John Fawcett

G
Edmond Grmstead
Thomas Griffin
Henderson Griffin
Wm Griffin

H
Noah Hall
Miss Elizabeth Huffman
Delila Hopkins
James Horn
Gersh Hastins
Wm Horner

J
Riley Jones
Wm H Jones
Robert Jeffers
B Johnston
James Jackson

K
Jeremiah King

L
Silas M Lunk
John B Leathers
James B Lynch
James Laws

M
George N Cawley
Nash Mitchell
Murphey & Kirkland

N
Ellen R Nichols
John Nobles

P
Joseph D C Pool
David D Paul

R
Copeland Riley
Jacob Riley
James Rainey
David Roach
John Redding
John Ray or Benton Ray

S
Wm Strudwick
Eleanor Sloan
Mr. Sitz
Leonidas D Spriggins
Haywood A Small

T
James Thomson or
Nancy Thomson
Ca vin Tate
Thomas Thomson
Durham & Thomson

V
John Vann

W
Benners Woods
Jane Wilson
John Willis
Joseph Ward

☞ Those persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised.

THOS. CLANCY, *P. M.*

October 5. 44- 3w

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by J. Odend'hal to Mrs. E. Watters, will be sold, at the court house in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 18th of November next, the Tract of Land and Premises on which Henry Fawcett, decd., formerly lived, and which was lately occupied by J. Odend'hal. The Tract contains forty acres of land, a portion of which is wood land. It has on it also a good meadow. The dwelling and out houses are in good repair, the place having been fitted up by its last occupant for the accommodation of boarders to the Hillsborough Academy, from which it is distant about three fourths of a mile. It is about a mile west of the court house. Six and twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

JOS C. NORWOOD, *Agent.*

October 5 44—

English School.

THE subscriber has opened school at his house, where will be taught Reading, Spelling, Writing and Arithmetic. Terms—three dollars per quarter, half in advance, the remainder at the expiration of the quarter. Small girls will be received.

GEO. W BRUCE.

October 4. 44—3w

The Whig Almanac AND UNITED STATES REGISTER, For 1843.

WILL be published on Tuesday, September 20th, and ready for delivery to order. It will contain,

1 AN ALMANAC for 1843, full and complete, with all the usual calculations, &c. &c.

2. THE PRINCIPLES AND MEASURES of the WHIGS; a plain and condensed statement of the points of difference between the contending parties in this country, embracing an exposition and defence of the views of the Whigs—(original.)

3 AN EXPOSITION AND DEFENCE OF THE PROTECTION OF HOME INDUSTRY, showing its Policy, Necessity and Benefits to the Laboring Men of this Country, and how it contributes to the Prosperity and Welfare of the People

4. A LIFE OF HENRY CLAY, clear and glowing, written expressly for this work

5. OFFICIAL RETURNS OF ALL IMPORTANT ELECTIONS, in the several States and Counties of the Union, from 1836 downwards, including especially the vote of every State and County in the Presidential contest of 1840.

6 ANECDOTES, MISCELLANIES, &c., a great variety

7 TIMES OF HOLDING ELECTIONS in all the States, the number of Members of Congress and Electors of President to which each is entitled, &c. &c.

THE WHIG ALMANAC will contain about 64 large and closely printed pages, on fine white paper neatly printed, and stitched in a printed cover. It will be afforded for cash inflexibly at 12½ cents per single copy, $1 per dozen, $7 50 per hundred, or $65 per thousand. Orders enclosing cash are respectfully solicited by

GREELEY & McELRATH, Publishers, Tribune Office, N. York, Aug. 10, 1843.

☞ Three copies will be sent to any Editor who will publish the above advertisement and send us a marked copy of the paper.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber, having determined to go to the west, will offer for sale on the 19th of October next, all his personal property, consisting of

Horses, Hogs, Cattle, and Sheep,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Farming Tools,
One Wagon and Gear,
Also my Crop of
Corn, Oats, Fodder and Hay,

and a great many other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security.

JAMES THOMPSON.

September 28. 43—3w.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
Moffat's Pills, and Phœnix Bitters,
☞ For sale at this Office.

June 8. 37—

Attention!!

To the commissioned Officers and Musicians to be belonging to the 47th Regiment of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are hereby ordered and commanded to attend at Hillsborough, on Thursday the 12th of October, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs for drill muster; and on Friday the 14th, at 11 o'clock, for court martial, and on Saturday the 15th, at 11 o'clock, you will attend, with your respective companies, armed and equipped, with six rounds of powder for regimental exercise. On Friday, in court martial, there will be a motion made to divide the regiment into two battalions Officers will be required to make their returns on Friday morning.

WM. H. WOODS, Col. Com.

September 24 43 -

United States District Court of North-Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to show cause against Petition of

John M. Mason, of Orange county, Tinner, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

William Durham, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Solomon Fuller, of Orange county, Sadler, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

James M. Watson, of Orange county, Sadler, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

William Steel, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

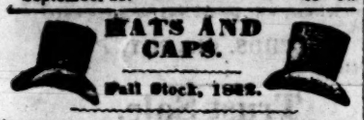
Thomas Riley, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy

September 28. 43—3w

HATS AND CAPS.



Fall Stock, 1842.

MY former customers, together with the Country Merchants generally, who intend to purchase their Fall supplies in the Petersburg and Richmond markets, I will now inform, that my stock of HATS and CAPS, embracing every quality and variety, is complete, and will receive accessions by every arrival from New York during the season

I will further state, that my orders were given out at the most favourable time, and that my stock was never more full and complete; and I am determined to sell as low as the same articles can be purchased of any regular establishment, for cash, or to responsible and punctual dealers.

FRANCIS MAJOR,
Sycamore street Petersburg, Va., next door to Messrs. Pull, M'Ilwaine & Co.

September 6. 41—4w

FOR SALE,

AN elegant PIANO FORTE, made expressly for the present owner, and adapted in tune to this climate. It has been in use but a few months, and is warranted a first rate instrument, both in tone and finish. It will be sold at the low price of $150, which is much less than the cost of it, as the owner is soon to leave town. It can be examined at any time, by inquiring at this office.

September 20. 42—4w

United States District Court of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to show cause against Petition of

Alfred Waddell, of Hillsborough, Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy

September 20. 40—3w

Public Sale.

ON Thursday the 20th of October next, will be exposed to public sale, at the late dwelling house of LEVIN WOOD, dec. all his personal property, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs,
Two Wagons and Carryall,
One set of Smith's Tools,
Together with all the
Farming Tools and Gear,
Also the crop of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Hay and Fodder,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,

and other articles too numerous to mention Terms will be made known on that day.

MARY WOOD. } *Adm'r.*
HANDY WOOD. }

September 13. 41—3w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1842.

Henry Edwards v. Elijah Graves.

Att., levied on a tract of Land on the waters of Eno, adjoining Ira Ellis and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks, that unless the defendant appears at the next term of this Court, to be held for this county, on the fourth Monday in November next, and then and there replevy the said property and plead to issue, that judgment by default final will be rendered, and the land levied on will be sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand

J. TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Prince adv $4 50 41- 6w

10 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 3rd of July last, a Negro Woman, named MARIA, about forty years of age, about five feet five inches high and chunky, very black; little toe on her right foot has become very small from disease. She formerly belonged to John Hutchins; and is supposed to be in the neighborhood of John Williams's or John Moring's. A reward of ten dollars will be given for her delivery to me, at Chapel Hill, or to any one who will secure her so that I can recover her.

OSBOURN SNIPES.

Chapel Hill, Aug 6. 37—

Groceries! Groceries!

A Fresh Supply.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of GROCERIES, which have been selected with great care, and will be sold low for cash. Those who wish to procure *good* articles on very reasonable terms, are respectfully requested to give them a call. Their stock is comprised in part of the following:

50 bags Coffee, including Rio, Java, &c.	Saleratus
Best Brown Sugar	Pearl Ashe
Havanna Sugar	Brimstone
Best Loaf and Crushed Sugar	Spanish Brown
Molasses	Miller's Scotch Snuff
Raisins	M'Caboy's "
Rice	Prussian Blue
Best Green Tea	Venetian Red
" Black "	Nutmegs
Herring	Fig Blue
Salt	Camwood
Bar Iron, assorted	Arcatta
Steel "	Quick silver
Hoop Iron	Essence Peppermint
Sheet "	" Cinnamon
Shear "	" Lemon
Cut Nails, assorted	Oil Lemon
Mould-boards	Cinnamon Bark
Castings	Opium
Weeding Hoes	Lump Magnesia
Spades and Shovels	Henry's Magnesia
Manure Forks	Box Matches
Polished Trace Chains	Rheubarb Root
Best Chewing Tobacco	Chrome Yellow
Spanish Cigars	Chrome Green
Turpentine Soap	Rotten Stone
Tallow Candles	Lytharge
Sperm "	Castor Oil
Spanish Indigo	Gum Shelac
Madder	Cream Tartar
White Lead, in kegs	Ink Sand
Dry White Lead	Sand Paper
" Red Lead	Ink Powder
Spice	Castil Soap
Black Pepper	Box Mustard
Ground & Race Ginger	Waters
Cloves	Asafœtida
Mace	Vermillion Red
Camphor	Percussion Caps
Putty	Powder and Shot
Salt Petre	Window Glass
Allum	Spanish Whiting
Epsom Salts	Copal & Black Varnish
Glauber Salts	Fresh Hops
Copperas	Best & Common Glue
Ground Log Wood	Train Oil
Lamp Black	Lamp Oil
	Acquefortis
	Starch, &c. &c.

Feathers, Beeswax, and Tallow, will be received as cash.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

April 5. 18 -

CARD.

DR. WM. CAMERON respectfully offers his professional services to his fellow citizens. He may be found at his residence three miles southwest of Hillsborough, and one mile from the main fork of the Chatham, Woody's Ferry, and Hillsborough roads, when not professionally absent. Having just received a fresh and extensive assortment of MEDICINES, he is prepared to furnish any article that may be wanted on moderate terms.

September 7. 40 - 4m

WATCHES and Jewellery.

SAMUEL LYNCH has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has received from Philadelphia a neat assortment of JEWELLERY, consisting in part of

Gold and Silver Lever Watches, and plain Verge Watches,
Gold guard and fob Keys,
Fine Gold Rings,
Breast Pins and Earrings,
Silver Pencils, and Leads to suit,
Silver Thimbles,
Gold Hearts and Crosses,
A rich assortment of Silver and Steel Spectacles, to suit all ages,
Silver Table and Tea Spoons,
Salt Spoons, and Butter Knives,
Rogers' superior Knives and Scissors,
Silver Ear and Tooth Picks,
Money Purses, and Tooth Brushes,
Gold Shirt Buttons,
Steel and Gilt Watch Keys and Chains,
Silk-Braid, and Elastic Guards for Watches,
Gold Barrel Lockets,
Coral, Guilt Lockets,

☞ Watches and Clocks of all descriptions cleaned and repaired in his accustomed superior style.

May 4. 52—

For Sale,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, about three miles south west of Hillsborough, containing two hundred and fifty acres, twenty five of which are now now under cultivation. This land is of the best quality of upland in Orange, well watered and heavily timbered. It is within a mile of an excellent Merchant and Saw Mill, and the neighbourhood unexceptionable. The owner of this Land living in Lincolnton, is desirous of selling, and it can therefore be bought on most accommodating terms. Any one desirous of seeing the Land, will please apply to the subscriber, or to F. N Waddell, who resides near it.

WM. CAMERON, *Agent.*

August 5. 37—

For Sale, or Rent.

THE commodious Dwelling House & Lot opposite Mrs Estes', is offered for sale on accommodating terms. And if not sold by the first of October, it will be for rent for the ensuing year.

For terms inquire at this Office.

August 9. 36—

Public Sale.

ON Tuesday the 25th of October next, will be exposed to public sale, at the late dwelling house of Jacob Riley, deceased, all the

Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Stock of every kind, Crops of Corn and Wheat, Oats, Hay, &c.,
together with all the Farming Tools.

The above property will be sold on twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond with good security.

WM. NELSON, *Adm'r.*

September 1. 39—

MOFFAT'S Vegetable Life Pills AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THESE superlative family medicines have long since acquired an established reputation for direct and invariable efficacy in all the prevalent and ordinary diseases as well as in many others of a peculiar and aggravated character. Their virtues are proved by the voluntary testimonials of the persons they have cured, and who accompany their certificates with their names and places of residence. These certificates now amount to thousands, being hundreds to each particular kind of disease. They embrace the most frightful and inveterate cases of Scrofula, Piles, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Bilious and Liver affections, acute and chronic Rheumatism, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofulous as well as Mucous Consumption, habitual costiveness, Worms, Stomach and Bowel complaints of all kinds, headache, giddiness, and nervous debility, eruptive diseases, and the clouded, sallow, unhealthy, appearance of the skin, arising from various causes of ill health. Fever and Ague of every variety, settled pains in the side, back, organs and limbs, tumors, ulcers, foul breath and inward fever, night sweats and general weakness and loss of appetite the mumps swollen face and gums, affections of the bladder, kidney, spleen and pleura, and the sicknesses incidental to females, together with very many other maladies which cannot be here enumerated. The certificates of cure in all these diseases are immense in number, and clear, direct, and explicit in description, and coming as they do in every case from the persons cured, they are indisputable and conclusive in authority. These inestimable medicines should therefore be kept by every family and grown person in the Union, as they will be found to be not only the best remedies for disease, but also its most certain preventatives, and the surest renovators of sound, cheerful and elastic health. They are singularly mild and agreeable in their operation, and though perfectly effectual, never occasion even the temporary prostration and nausea, which always follow the use of coarse, drastic purges and the use of calomel. Prepared wholesale and retail by Dr. Wm. B. Moffatt, 375 Broadway, New York. For sale also by the agents.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

July 12. 32—

The American Family Medicine.

THAT Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters have long since obtained a high and enviable distinction amid a host of competitors, and that they acquired it solely by their invariable and almost unlimited efficacy without the usual aid of fulsome puffery and pretensions, are well known to the public and cannot be denied. While very little has been said concerning these astonishing Life Medicines by the proprietor himself, and not more than was necessary to call the attention of the afflicted to a sure and speedy means of relief, their renown has rapidly flown from one individual to another and from family to family, until they have long since become known in almost every town and village in the Union, as a wonderful and inestimable blessing. Voluntary and unsolicited testimonials of their absolutely astonishing efficacy, in diseases of the most dreadful and obstinate character, as well as in others of prevalent and ordinary occurrence, have been received by the proprietor from the persons they have cured from every section of the country, and still continue to be received in increasing numbers. It is with pride and pleasure that the proprietor refers the public to his "MEDICAL MANUAL," where a widely various selection of these testimonials is published, with the names and residence of the writers, because he has no hesitation in saying that the annals of Medical Science do not contain a greater number or variety of cures effected by any medicine known to the profession, or cures of a more frightful kind or of longer standing, coming as these testimonials do from the cured persons themselves, who certainly know best from their own happy experience, whether they are cured or not. The evidence they afford of the pre eminent and unprecedented efficacy of these grand remedies is perfectly irresistible, and commands rather than solicits the respect of the public. In addition to those already published, the proprietor is in possession of a vast accumulation of these personal certificates, demonstrating that his Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters are promptly and uniformly efficacious in Scrofula in all its hydra headed forms. Dyspepsia whether chronic or occasional, Rheumatism both acute and chronic, Jaundice and billious and liver complaints, however distressing or complicated, Fever and Ague in all their varieties, and when quinine and all other supposed specifics fail; Habitual Costiveness, (especially when the Life Pills are used as dinner pills immediately before or after that meal,) Piles even in cases of thirty years standing, Dropsy, Gout and settled pains in the breast, back, or organs, disease of the bladder and kidneys, biles, tumors, and ulcers, Erysipelas, and all other eruptive diseases; Pleurisy, Asthma, Bronchitis, and other affections of the chest, lungs, and mucous members; pimples, stains of the skin, and the foul unhealthy appearance of the complexion, arising from whatever cause, nervous or general debility, headaches, and giddiness, together with a vast variety of other maladies, in proof of the speedy and effectual cure of each of which by these medicines alone, the proprietor has hundreds, nay thousands of certified testimonials. Both the Pills and Bitters are mild and delightful in their operation, producing none of even the temporary prostrations and nausea occasioned by nearly all other medicines; and they can be administered with safety to young children and females in the most delicate health. Prepared and sold by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York.

For sale also by

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

August 26 39 -

NEW GOODS.

Strayhorn & Nichols,

HAVING removed to the corner store formerly occupied by Mickle & Norwood, are now receiving their stock of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

consisting of every variety usually brought to this market, which they offer unusually low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

April 20. 20—

THE SUPREME REMEDY FOR Fever and Ague and Bilious Fevers.

THERE is no remedy known either in professional or domestic practice, so absolutely, immediately, and permanently efficacious in this prevalent and obstinate malady, as MOFFAT's celebrated and long established LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS. Extraordinary and renowned as are their effects upon diseases in general, in FEVER and AGUE, and all Billious Affections, they are more so, because in these they are as infallible as any human means can be. This has been proved in more than ten thousand cases, nor is there an instance in which they have failed, or reasonably can fail, when taken in strict accordance with the directions here subjoined, and which are also given in Moffat's Medical Manual and Good Samaritan. But to ensure invariable success, these must be rigidly followed.

Fever and Ague, in all its four leading species, is a peculiar *periodical* disease, and Dr. Moffat has fully established the important discovery that its cure can never be effected with precision and certainty, except by a *periodical* administration of a proper remedy, in connection with the specific powers of one of the ingredients in his medicines, is the secret of his invariable triumph, while all other practitioners either entirely fail, or only temporarily succeed, were with the very best remedies that were known. Anetus, or Ague, is either *Quotidian*, or daily; *Tertian*, or third day; *Quartan*, or fourth day; *Erratic*, or sometimes one of these periods and sometimes another; or it is *Complicated*, by taking these periods in succession, and then running into intermittent fever of a more malignant character But it is a remarkable fact however mysterious and unaccountable it may appear, that each and all of these species of Ague, have a *fourteenth day* crisis, in which they may be cured with certainty, but by neglecting which they can only be cured by chance. Dr. Moffat's directions for taking the medicines in this disease, are therefore these: First, take two of the Life Pills at bed time and next morning before breakfast a full wine glass of the Phœnix Bitters in about the same quantity of water, and half a wine glass more in a full wine glass of water, about half an hour before each meal during the day. On the second night take three Pills and the Bitters as before; on the third night four Pills and the Bitters as before, and continue taking four Pills every night for three nights more, with the Bitters during the day. On or before the seventh day, the Ague will seem to be entirely cured, and the patient will feel well, hungry and hearty, but he must nevertheless continue to take the Bitters as before prescribed, until and on the *fourteenth day*, with two Pills every night after the seventh day He will then, and not until then, with positive and invariable certainty be permanently cured, not only of Fever and Ague, but of whatever bilious and liver affections it may have superinduced, or even in any way connected. If, however, the patient should by any neglect, or undue confidence in restored health, omit to take the Phœnix Bitters in the full quantities prescribed at least three times on the *fourteenth day*, Dr. Moffat must not be blamed if the disease should return, and the patient should learn wisdom from affliction, and go through another course of the medicines for a fortnight longer. Obeying these instructions, however, he will be so thoroughly cured, that he may bid defiance to the disease, however unhealthy may be his location or prevalent the malady around him. For children between seven and fourteen years of age, half of the above quantities of the medicines will suffice; for younger children, a quarter of those quantities, to be increased or diminished in proportion as the age varies from advanced childhood to infancy. For very young children, small quantities of the Bitters alone will only be necessary

This treatment, with these supremely effectual 'LIFE MEDICINES,' has been perfectly triumphant in the worst regions of the Southern and Western country, and around the northern lakes, where the malady prevails with the universality of an epidemic, and the demand for this sovereign remedy has been far greater than the supply. Dr. Moffat's Agents, however, are now well furnished, and will make every effort to send this advertisement into the most afflicted districts Voluntary and joyously grateful testimonials are received at the proprietor's office in New York by every mail in incredible numbers, to the absolute efficacy of these astonishing medicines, not only in Fever and Ague, other Intermittent Fevers, Liver and Bilious affections, and derangements of the digestive functions generally, but also in Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Costiveness, Pains in the sides and limbs, Eruptions of the skin, Scrofula, Piles, Worms, Scurvy, and a host of other complaints, for the cure of which these Vegetable Life Medicines are so preeminently renowned throughout the United States Knowing, however, that many of these diseases as well as a most fatal undermining of the general health, are occasioned by Fever and Ague, Dr. Moffat, in his advertisements, invites the special attention of the public to the absolute ascendency of his medicines over this malady, the fountain head of so many others. He has only to add, that the Life Medicines are agreeable and invigorating in their operations, require neither confinement nor change of diet, and have acquired the reputation they have long possessed, not by the usual artificial efforts, but solely by their invariable and extensive usefulness. Prepared and sold by Dr. William B Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York

Sold also, at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder, by

DENNIS HEARTT, *Agent.*

August 29 39 -

United States District Court of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to show cause against Petition of

William H. Woods, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

James C. Holland, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate of Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Matthew M'Cauley, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Jones Watson, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

August 9. 36 10w

Piano Forte & Music STORE, Petersburg, Va.

C. BERG & CO. have received during the present week TEN PIANO FORTES, among which is a six and a half Octave Piano Forte, a very superior one to any ever seen here. They have now on hand a very large stock, and would respectfully request those Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and Environs who are in want of Pianos, to call and see them and try them; and they will be convinced of their superiority to any other manufacture. We will give a written warranty as to their durability and keeping in tune longer than any other.

They have also on hand a large assortment of MUSIC of the latest publication for Piano and Guitar, Strings of all sorts, best Violins, Flutes, Accordions, all kinds of Brass Instruments for Military Bands, Drums of all sizes, &c. &c.

C. Berg & Co. would respectfully recommend their assortment of Pianos and Music to Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.

For the convenience of purchasers in North Carolina, Doctor Watson of Oxford, having kindly consented to act as our Agent, has now on hand some of our instruments. We shall shortly establish agencies in other parts of North Carolina, knowing that whenever our Pianos become known they will be preferred to any other.

July 13. 32—

Saddling Business.

THE subscribers, having established themselves in Hillsborough, one door below the Printing Office, would respectfully announce to the public that they have on hand an extensive assortment of all the articles in their line of business, viz:

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales,
Carriage, Gig, and Carryall Harness,
Trunks, (both wood and iron frames.)
Carriage, Sulkey, Drover's, Twig and Wagon Whips,
Collars of all kinds,
Saddle Bags, Travelling Bags, and Buffalo Robes,
A fine and large assortment of Bits, Stirrup Irons, Spurs, &c. &c.

All orders for the manufacture of articles, for repairing &c done at the shortest notice, and in the best style.

They promise that no exertion on their part shall be spared to give satisfaction to the public; and earnestly request the favour of a trial.

HOOKER & D. PHILLIPS.

January 5. 05 -

The Christian Sun.

THE above indicates the title of a monthly periodical, to be published under the control of the Southern Christian Publishing Committee, so soon as an adequate amount of patronage shall be procured. It is designed to make this sheet the vehicle of religious intelligence exclusively, and a means by which that portion of the Church of Christ, which is denominated THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, may exhibit their views before the world, of the prominent doctrines of the Bible, the organization of the Church, and its true and correct discipline. The evils of sectarianism and disunion will likewise be brought under review, and the proper remedies will be attempted to be applied. No favor will be shown to that disorganizing demon party spirit. The Chistian's proper standard will be set forth in bold relief, as a rallying point for all true Protestants. The Saviour's claims as being exclusively the Head of the Church, will be defended and maintained, and he will be held forth in all the energy and simplicity of divine revelation. A place will likewise be afforded for an account of religious revivals, minutes of conferences, and such like matters. The Sun will be published on a large medium sheet, in newspaper form, on the first day of each month, at one dollar per annum, payable always in advance. The place of publication will be stated by the Committee, of which notice shall be given to subscribers in the first number. On the reception of the first number by the subscribers, the yearly subscription will be considered as due.

Elder DANIEL W. KERR, of Junto, N. C., having been selected by the Committee as editor, communications should be directed to him, Postmaster at Junto, Orange county, N. C.

August 17 37—

N. B. We hope our friends will send on their names immediately. Be not alarmed at hard times. Let us all get better and do better, and then times will be better. Our paper is designed to effect general good—therefore, we hope to have general patronage. Ministers of every name are requested to aid us by their communications on the subject of a general christian union, &c.

A FRIEND.

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the west, offers for sale the PLANTATION where he now resides. It is very handsomely and conveniently located, 5 miles south east from Hillsborough, containing 460 acres, a portion of which is in good cultivation and good repair, having a comfortable Dwelling and convenient Out Buildings, good Meadows and Orchards, and above all, first rate Spring Water. Any person wishing to locate in this healthy region will do well to call and examine the premises. A bargain may be had

DAVID STRAYHORN.

July 25. 34

Fresh Lucerne and Clover Seed.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of the above seeds.

MICKLE & NORWOOD

July 25. 34—

Disease a Unit.

Impurity of the BLOOD the only Disease.

HOW simple and how wise, how good and beautiful are the laws of Nature! Simplicity and truth are stamped upon every law of the creation The mighty worlds which roll in space in every degree of velocity and direction are all governed by

ATTRACTION OF MATTER TO MATTER.

This principle governs the human body *Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills* attracts all impurities of the blood to the bowels, which organ expels them from the body Attraction and disease are both unite. All accidents or infections only effect the body in proportion as they occasion *impurity of the blood.*

The bowels for instance are costive—this most important organ is closed—the consequence is a great accumulation of impurities, which, as they cannot get out by their usual passage, are forced into the blood, occasioning impurity of blood. Thus, Fevers, Cholics, Rhaumatism, Coughs and Colds are often produced. But let Brandreth's Pills be used in such doses as will effectually evacuate the bowels, and health is restored at once.

Hot weather, by occasioning debility, produces impurity of blood; from which arises Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, cramps in the bowels, feebleness, pain in the back and hip joints, headache, &c. &c. These unpleasant complaints are speedily removed by a few doses of Brandreth's Pills, which soon restore health by purifying the blood.

Grief, great anxieties of mind much watching, fear, bad food, intemperance, residence near marshy land, tend in a very powerful degree to promote impurity of the blood, which soon shows itself in Erysipelas, consumption, epileptic fits, appopiexy, scurvey, fever and ague, derangement of the stomach and bowels, all which symptoms will soon be removed by purifying the blood with the Brandreth Pills.

Small pox, scarlet fever, putrid fevers, even spotted fever, and fevers of all kinds, are propagated only by those whose blood is in a state of impurity. these maladies are mild or violent according as the blood be charged with impurities previous to the infection being received, and never attack those whose blood is in a state of purity. The Brandreth Pills, by purifying the blood, soon cure these maladies: in fact the Pills go at once to collect all the causes of these complaints, which are brought by their health restoring powers to the bowels, and so removed out of the body, leaving the blood pure and healthy.

Fractures, bruises, &c. &c. produce impurity of the blood by occasioning a derangement of the general health. If Brandreth Pills are not used so as to prevent an accumulation of humors in those bowels, the humors pass into the blood, and soon find their way to the weak part, i. e. the local injury, and are likely soon to produce inflammation often mortification of the part. Whereas were the Brandreth Pills used daily after any injury had been done to the body, nothing would go to the injured part but what was necessary for its perfect restoration. Often when a bone has been broken and this advice has been followed, it has got well in a quarter the usual time It would be well for those exposed to dangers to consider this subject, its adoption might save their bodies from mutilations, might save their lives.

Ulcers are produced by impurity of the blood, the part where it breaks out had in days gone by been injured, and therefore its powers of life could not repel the impurity of the blood when it settled upon it Soon the acridity or secrecity excoriates the fibres and opens the ulcers. Here we have a drain or outlet opened for the bad humors, for the impurity of the blood to pass out of the body. Salves and all kinds of applications are applied to it, but it don't get well. But let Brandreth's Pills be used say four or six of them to be taken daily, the Pills will open another drain, i. e. the bowels; the bad humors contained in the blood will thus be discharged from the body by their natural outlet, and none will be left to keep up the irritation and burning in the ulcer, and it will get well. In like manner are white swellings, ancurisal enlargements, liver complaints gravel, salt rheum, diseases of the prostrate gland, cured by abstracting with the BRANDRETH PILLS the impurities from the blood All persons who do not feel well should use these Pills. No man was ever sick long whose blood was kept pure. No man can be in good health if his blood be impure.

Attract then the impurities of your blood to your bowels with Brandreth's Pills, and you will be as strong and healthy as the life withing you is capable of sustaining

Agents are appointed in every county in the state, for the sale Dr Brandreth's Pills. Each agent has an engraved certificate of agency, signed B. Brandreth, M. D.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Humphreys & Gaither, Lexington.
Joseph H. Shoteluff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Aleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
J. R. Callum, Milton, Do.

May 10 23—12m

United States District Court of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to show cause against Petition of

Thomas J. Phillips, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Hudson M. Cave, of Orange county, Physician, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Miles Davis, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

August 9. 36—10w

BLANKS for sale at this Office

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent. higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.